

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS, &c.
COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

THIS is a sweet and exceedingly palatable jelly easily retained and digested by the most delicate stomach. Children speedily grow fond of it and ask for more, and although it contains 50 per cent. of the purest Cod Liver Oil, all fishy taste and flavour is entirely covered. In glass jars at 75 Cents.

COD LIVER OIL "GENUINE" NORWEGIAN.
 This is without exception the finest oil that can be produced. Great care is taken in selecting healthy livers only in its manufacture, and as we buy direct from the manufacturer, we are able to guarantee it "Genuine".

Per bottle, 75 Cents and \$1.25.
COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.
 A form in which the oil may be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children.

Per bottle, \$1.
COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (Lime and Soda).
 A combination of great value in wasting diseases, especially of the Chest and Respiratory Organs.

Per bottle, \$1. Per dozen \$10.
BALSAM OF ANISEED AND LIQUORICE.
 For the relief of all catarrhal complaints, such as Coughs, Colic, Hoarseness and Soreness of the Chest, &c.

In bottles, 50 Cents and \$1.
BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.
 A never failing remedy for Coughs.

In bottles, 50 Cents.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

WE invite attention to our first supplies of
CONFECTIONERY AND CHRISTMAS GOODS

RECEIVED BY THE LAST MAIL.

JORDAN ALMONDS, NOUGAT, BUTTER SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEES, DRAGEES, PRALINES, and a large selection of PURE CONFECTIONERY from the leading Manufacturers.

CADBURY'S SPECIAL CHOCOLATE CREMES.

PINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, LIME, GUAVA, and other FRUIT JELLIES in great variety.

TOM SMITH'S CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS mounted in Pinch, representing favourite subjects.

A large assortment of ENGLISH and JAPANESE CHRISTMAS CARDS, of handsome and artistic designs, suitable to all tastes, and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1891.

For Sale.

WILL SHORTLY BE READY.



[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST"
 FOR 1892.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, WILL SHORTLY BE READY.
PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following Agents—

HONGKONG:—Messrs. W. Brewer, Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co., Messrs. Heermann, Herbert & Co., Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd., Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co., MACAO:—Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co., AMOY and FORMOSA:—Messrs. N. Moale, EPOCHOW:—Messrs. H. W. Chikrichill, SHANGHAI:—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, & NORTH-EASTERN PORTS:—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, BANGKOK:—Messrs. S. J. Smith, SINGAPORE:—Messrs. Sayle & Co., Limited, PARIS and LONDON:—Messrs. Adolphe Prince & Co.

or to
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office,
 Pedder's Hill,
 Hongkong, December 1st 1891.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

When the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will appear open for the discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper, not later than Three o'clock on the day preceding the publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until the expiration of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

DEATH.

On Thursday, 24th December, 1891, at Chetso, in her 51st year, MARY ANNIE, the beloved wife of Samuel Parkhill, I. M. Customs Service.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 4th January, 1892, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of the deceased, at the Telephone Central Exchange, No. 1.

The Hongkong Telegraph.
 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1892.

TELEGRAMS.

FINAL JUDGMENT IN THE GREAT SHIPPING ACTION.

LONDON, December 19th.
 The House of Lords have given judgment in the action brought by the Mogul Steamship Company against the owners of various steamers lines running from England to the Straits and China. Seven of the Law Lords who heard the case concurred in affirming the judgment which was given in the Courts below against the Mogul Company.

[The Mogul Steamship Company had brought an action against MacGregor, Gow & Co., and all the principal Eastern lines, which raised the important question of the legality of a combination among shipowners to secure freights. The defendants combined against the Mogul Co., which sought in consequence to recover damages. The argument for the Company rested on the contention that the object of the defendants was not to carry on competition in the ordinary sense—not simply to compete within the fair area of competition, but to do something outside that area, to prevent the plaintiffs from carrying on, in a proper and legitimate manner, their trade in the way they had been accustomed to carry it on for many years, and really to drive the plaintiffs away from the trade in China, with the result that there would be a total absence of competition, and the public would consequently suffer. This so it was argued for the Company, was a combination which was illegal because it was in restraint of trade. Litigation had gone on for four years and the Mogul Company had got the worst of it in the lower Courts and now finally they have lost.]

THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.
 The Emperor of Germany has conferred the dignity of Count on General Von Caprivi to signify the latter's success in the Reichstag in passing the commercial treaties with Austria, Italy and Belgium.

UNIONIST LEADER.
 December 30th.
 The prevalent opinion is that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will succeed Lord Hartington as leader of the Unionists in the House of Commons.

FREE SILVER BILL.
 The Times Washington correspondent states that the Free Silver Bill will probably pass the House of Representatives during the present session, but not the Senate.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.
 Sir H. Huxley Vivian has been appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and Sir Robert Morier succeeds the Marquis of Dufferin as Ambassador at Rome.

ANOTHER "DOOR."
 The "World" announces that Prince George of Wales will shortly be created Duke of Kent.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.
 January 1st.
 Lieut.-General Sir F. Roberts has been raised to the Peerage. Sir Cecil C. Smith has received the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. The Sultan of Perak, Rajah Idris, C. M. G., and the Honourable Francis Fleming, C. M. G., become Knight Commanders, and Mr. G. C. Craigh, Governor of Labuan, and Mr. D. F. A. Hervey, Resident Councillor of Malacca have been made Companions of the same order.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The British gunboat *Plover* went up to Canton on Saturday.

H.M.S. *Alacrity* (Capt. Adam) arrived here yesterday from Shanghai.

The Russian men-of-war *Pamiat Azova*, *Vladimir Monomakh*, and *Manzur*, were at Nagasaki on the 30th ultimo.

The China Association has decided to appoint a Special Committee to consider proposals for the rehabilitation of the China tea trade.

By the *Wingang* the colony has got back Dr. Canille from his three months' jaunt in India, looking a happy and healthy man. Doctor and the good lady—a happy new year to you both.

Rev. Stiggins—I was never drunk in my life, Sir!

Old Soak—Poor devil. Have you always been as hard-up as that?

The Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carill & Co.) inform us that the steamship *Strathmore* left Singapore for this port on the 2nd inst., and is due on or about the 9th.

We learn from the *Kling Sun* and *Nagasaki Express* that Captain James Jones, the well known commander of the *Osaka Maru*, has been promoted to the command of the *Nippon Yusen Kaisha Co.'s* *Yokohama Maru*.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended January 3rd, are:—Europeans, 92; Chinese, 1,281; total, 1,373.

Mr. E. Kock, a Singapore solicitor of very old standing, and highly respected up to the time of his disappearance several months ago, has been struck off the rolls.

THE action, *Hearson v. Churchill* and others, which raised the right of naval officers to resign, has been heard in the Queen's Bench. The jury, in effect, found for the defendants.

Mrs. Verlat—I don't see how gentlemen can go on a bust.

Old Snerwell—(looking over his finger) Ya-as; sometimes, it is difficult!

THE United States flag ship *Laurel*, bound for the China and Japan station, arrived today, after a long and rough passage from Singapore. The usual salutes were exchanged on anchoring.

THE bold, bad Rindoff arrived by the P. & O. mail boat to-day from Singapore. Some of the Lorne Athletic and Victoria Recreation Club members have left for Macao. *Sams haven't*.

THE remains of the Willard Opera Company, shown off the leading lights, have reached Calcutta, where, with the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, they are probably doing somewhat better business.

ALBERT Robinson, a stoker on board H.M.S. *Laurel*, aged 27, died at the Government Hospital, Nagasaki, on the 30th ult., from the effects of an accident on board, and was buried there the same day.

HARMSTON'S Circus is doing fairly good business in Singapore. Mr. Harmston has just received the sad news by telegram that his sister, a well known artist of the ring, has been brutally murdered in Greenock.

THE difficulties in the Singapore Legislative Council have resulted in the resignation of Mr. T. Finlayson, an unofficial, a most valuable business man, of few words but of most reliable and impartial judgment.

THE schooner *Inaba Maru* (413 tons) arrived at Yokohama on the 12th December from Oshima, Kishu, with 45 runs of the ill-fated Turkish men-of-war *Ertugroun*, which have been recovered from the disastrous wreck of that vessel.

"This art crane is going too far," said Brown, when a pot of paint fell from a second-story window and struck him on the head. "No more decorated tiles for me," he mournfully added, as he began to scrape the yellow paint off his silk hat with a knife.

"CONFUCIUS" writes us complaining that he is referred to in to-day's *Daily Press* as a rich man, whereas he is of middling rank and has money enough to buy up forty *Daily Presses*. Never mind, Confucius, don't cry. We won't let 'em do it again, the naughty bad people.

"GENERAL" Booth arrived in Ceylon on the 20th December by the mail steamer on a fortnight's visit. The "General" is on his way home from Australia, but will find time to hold to address meetings in all the principal towns of the island, after which he will go on to India.

WE note by an advertisement in the *Box of Curries* of the 25th ultimo that Mr. Andrew Francis MacCarthy, who was at one time manager of the Shanghai Concrete Company, now of London, is at present "running" the Nippon Concrete Company at Kobe. It is to be hoped that "Mac" will meet with better success in Dai Nippon than in Far Cathay.

THE faithful attachment of a Chinese coolie in Shanghai to his master, the late Mr. T. Marshall, a journalist, under very sad circumstances, was recently brought to light, and we are glad to learn that he has received deserved recognition by being set up in business as a lodging house keeper. For this purpose \$340 were subscribed by the foreign residents of Shanghai, \$240 being expended in furniture and fittings, and \$100 being placed to his credit in a bank.

WE are informed that in course of entering in our report of the "gallant rescue" (our last issue) by the captain and officers of the *Nanhai* of eleven Chinese sailors from a sinking junk in mid ocean we made a slight error, and we gladly correct it. Captain Joseph Blackburne should have been entered in that report as an *Honorary Member* of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association and the name of the second officer, who was specially mentioned in the Chinese Consul General's testimonial, Ferguson, an ordinary member of that useful society.

At the Regular Meeting of the Star of Southern China Lodge No. 2013 F.C. held at Canton on Saturday the 2nd inst., Worshipful Brother O. M. R. Miller was elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year and the following officers were elected:—

Senior Warden Bro. C. E. Polworth.
 Junior do T. B. Smith.
 Treasurer S. K. Kanjia.
 Secretary H. K. Kitch.
 Senior Deacon M. Ahrendt.
 Junior Deacon M. Parakid.
 Dir. of Ceremonies G. Nica.
 Inner Guard B. Jones.
 Tyler H. Halberg.

Dr. P. COWAN, of the Siamese Service, was tried before the British Consul at Bangkok on the 2nd ultimo, on a charge of committing libel on Capt. M. J. Jones, V.C., (the British Minister at the Court of Bangkok) and committed for trial before a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements. The trial will be held in the Consular Court at Bangkok on the 9th inst. The defendant was allowed out on bail in two instalments of £50 each. The libel consists in a charge that the British Minister acting under instructions from Lord Salisbury denied the defendant protection because he persistently refused to register himself at the British Consulate in accordance with the Orders in Council. Chief Justice O'Malley has now arrived in Bangkok from Singapore to try the case.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.
Shirard Osborn, steamer, from Sharp Peak.
Verona Yokohama.
Changsha Sydney.
Katamild Yokohama.
Laurel Singapore.
Panalar Shanghai.

Aggregating 19,945 tons, register.

Outward.
Guthrie, steamer, for Shanghai.
Triumph Hongkong, etc.
 Aggregating 2,466 tons, register.

M.M.S. *Alacrity* returned from northern ports to-day.

As the result of the passing of the Act for the amalgamation of the legal professions, an association of lawyers, called the "Bar Association" has been formed in Melbourne with the object of enabling its members to practise as barristers only. The association numbers nearly 50 members.

GENERAL VON Caprivi, in a recent speech in the Reichstag, denied that there was any change in the position of France and Russia towards the Triple Alliance. The intentions of the Emperor were the most pacific in the world, and the increased confidence of the French constituted no danger to Germany. The European Situation is unchanged.

ANN MINORCA (the oldest hen in the compound)—"Here, young Darling, now tell every fowl in the Circus Hall to come into the garden! There's a min being to chase 'em out for two hours, and we're having more than a box of monkeys." Young D-r-king starts off, but returns suddenly with great dejection. "No use; we'll have to go now. Here comes a Woman! the fun's all over!" And the procession flies out to the soothing gesture of a flipping apron.

MRS. DE THIRRS left to her sister, Mdlle. Desnoyer (an old collector of savings of pearls, which took three years to bring together, and the price of which was 400,000 francs). The Countess of Paris is the possessor of the set of large emeralds her mother, the Duchess of Montpensier, has often worn. They were so heavy that the Duchess could only wear them distributed about the bodice of her dress. The young Duchess de Lannes has some matchless rubies, and the grey pearls of the Baroness Bismarck are well known as the black ones of the Empress of Austria.

THE Pope has but 20,000 francs at the disposition of Father Marcellus and Father Domenichelli, who have issued an *edition de luxe* of the Latin commentary on the "Divina Comedia" and Latin version of the poem by Filzar Giovanni de Serravalle, who wrote it in the 15th century. There is added an Italian version by Beato Birolomeo da Colle, of the Lippi family, who lived at the beginning of the same century. There will be 2,000 copies of the work, and one will be presented to all the principal libraries in the world. The Vatican has a political significance to this publication. We don't.

A VERY daring robbery was recently committed upon the Government Bank at Wladivostok. The mode adopted for effecting an entrance to the premises was that of boring a small tunnel from an adjacent house, large enough for a man to creep through. This must have occupied several days, and was carried out without raising any suspicion. Some 300,000 roubles, in notes, silver, and gold, were stolen, and it is stated that the party or parties implicated left a sketch-plan of the bank building in the vault, which showed "how they had been working haphazard in the matter. Up to date of latest advices no arrest had been made."

In a handy little volume entitled "Tide-tables of Amoy and Chinese Coast," Captain Wm. C. Howard, the Harbour Master of that port has done a splendid piece of work of which he may well be proud. The tables are computed with the highest accuracy, the information is extensive and very valuable, the plates and illustrations are carefully made and the arrangement simple and logical in every respect. The author's official position has enabled him to publish many facts inaccessible to others and thereby to make his book indispensable to coast-navigators. An admirable feature is the avoidance of all technical and scientific terms where it is possible, so that the work is as intelligible to a layman as to a mariner. Captain Howard has written heretofore much excellent work but in this brief brochure he has surpassed all previous efforts.

Mr. Geo. Reid, President of the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, has been knighted.

THE following shows the development of trotting speed in America:—1849, Lady Suffolk, 2:01; 1859, Flora Temple, 2:12; 1867, Dexter, 2:17; 1874, Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; 1878, Rarus, 2:12; 1880, St. Julian, 2:11; 1885, Maid S., 2:05; 1891, Sunol, 2:02.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Hospital begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—

Chai Wing On \$ 15
 Kwong Sing Co. 10
 Kwong Wing Shum 10
 Chan Fong 5
 Kwan Yung Loong 5
 Sun Chan Cheong 5
 Tung Koo & Co. 5
 Wing Hing 5
 Yui Kwong Cheong 5
 Chiu Sien Ting 5
 Pun Lun 2

THE "TELEGRAPH" LIBEL CASE.

GREAT MASS MEETING.

A public meeting of friends and sympathizers with Mr. Fraser-Smith, Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, in connection with the recent Minihmet libel case, was held on the Cricket Ground yesterday afternoon. There were from ten to fifteen thousand Chinese, chiefly merchants, compradores, &c., and about three hundred Europeans assembled in front of the Pavilion.

Mr. Cheney Duncan, hon. secretary to the Committee, read a letter of apology from the Hon. P. Ryrie, who had promised to take the chair. He went on to mention the difficulties that had been thrown in the way of those who wished to hold the meeting. The City Hall had been refused on the ground that the consent of the Governor had not been obtained. Then it was shown, on the authority of the Colonial Secretary, that no such consent was needed; but the City Hall was again denied them, for no reason shown. The *Ko Shing* theatre was next obtained, but the Registrar General refused to be hostile to the movement, and to have blocked the way. In this manner all sorts of influences being held in any building in the colony or under any roof; but it now was successfully assembled under the blue canopy of heaven (loud applause), in a better meeting place than all the rest (renewed applause). Mr. Ryrie had the latest moment set a letter saying he was unable to attend, and hoped to be excused. The object of the meeting and character of Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith, as an independent journalist, and as the champion of public right and justice. The first resolution to be put before the meeting was:—

That this meeting is of opinion that Mr. Fraser-Smith, during his many years' experience as a journalist in this colony, has been and is still being treated with a degree of injustice and unfairness, and that he is entitled to our confidence and that we are prepared to do all in our power to uphold the best interests of this community.

He (Mr. Duncan) thought there would be none present, or very few indeed, who would attempt to refute what was stated in the resolution (cheers). It was most unjust that there should be such practical influences at work not only against the holding of the meeting but against Mr. Fraser-Smith personally and against his newspaper (hear, hear, and applause).

It was well known and proved that he was the object of a dastardly conspiracy, and was made to suffer an unjust persecution at the hands of the Colony for which he had no fault. His worst enemies admitted, doing so with good grace (hear, hear) without any benefit to himself but much loss, and he had in return been treated shamefully. It was encouraging to see such a large gathering, as a protest against the iniquitous persecution of an honest and fearless man who had fought for every section of the community. Mr. Webber had come forward and promised to second the resolution, after which he (Mr. Duncan) would have a few words to say.

But this he would say at once—that in holding this meeting, the Colony was doing a right which had been hitherto denied them the right of any man, to call a public meeting to protest against or discuss any matter of public interest. That right had been denied them in Hongkong hitherto but now by the holding of this very meeting it was asserted and established beyond dispute (loud applause). This place (the Cricket Ground) was public property, a public recreation ground, and the public had every right to use it, and nobody had a right to say it could not be done, or to say any man could not speak his mind freely (hear, hear).

It was quite a mistake to think that the consent of His Excellency the Governor had to be obtained. Under the British flag anybody had a right to speak, to call a public meeting and to address it (hear, hear), and if he then said anything wrong, anything he ought not to say, he could be dealt with in the usual way. But the principle of the right to hold a public meeting on British soil was indelible—freedom of thought, liberty of speech and the liberty of the Press were undeniable popular rights (loud applause).

Mr. F. Webber said he had been asked to second the resolution and he did so with great pleasure, because he thought the amount of damages awarded to Minihmet and against Mr. Fraser-Smith was entirely undeserved. He did not wish for a moment to say one word in regard to the trial of the case. No doubt the jury gave a fair hearing to all the witnesses, but the judge in summing up certainly directed the jury in such a way that the evidence of five or six witnesses was condemned as against the evidence of one man, and that the man the judge was summing up said his moral character certainly was "not worth much." But he nevertheless took that man's evidence against the evidence of several witnesses, and awarded damages of \$50,000 against a man who was at the worst only saying what he thought was for the public good. Whatever disputes he (Mr. Webber) might have had with Mr. Fraser-Smith, still he said it was absurd to give such a verdict, because on the strength of the judge's summing up a man of no character was believed against a man of character and was awarded \$50,000 when the commonsense would have been enough, and more than he deserved (hear, hear). He (Mr. Webber) gladly seconded the resolution for this reason—that he believed Mr. Fraser-Smith, as editor and owner and proprietor of this newspaper, had done his very best to advance the interests of the Colony and of the inhabitants (hear, hear) to spread European ideas and the advantages of civilization among the Chinese, and to advance all the public interests that could be advanced and needed to be advanced, and to subvert all the evils that might affect the people of this Colony, and he was a man grossly injured by this award of damages. Without the least hesitation he (the speaker) would say the jury were biased against Mr. Fraser-Smith, and it was only a Hongkong jury that could so turn upon him and say, "We will mulct this man in \$50,000 damages for doing this." It was only because he had a newspaper in which the wrongs of all classes could be ventilated, and they wanted to crush such a paper. He (the speaker) would say they were not to be crushed.

He (Mr. Duncan) thought there would be none present, or very few indeed, who would attempt to refute what was stated in the resolution (cheers). It was most unjust that there should be such practical influences at work not only against the holding of the meeting but against Mr. Fraser-Smith personally and against his newspaper (hear, hear, and applause).

It was well known and proved that he was the object of a dastardly conspiracy, and was made to suffer an unjust persecution at the hands of the Colony for which he had no fault. His worst enemies admitted, doing so with good grace (hear, hear) without any benefit to himself but much loss, and he had in return been treated shamefully. It was encouraging to see such a large gathering, as a protest against the iniquitous persecution of an honest and fearless man who had fought for every section of the community. Mr. Webber had come forward and promised to second the resolution, after which he (Mr. Duncan) would have a few words to say.

But this he would say at once—that in holding this meeting, the Colony was doing a right which had been hitherto denied them the right of any man, to call a public meeting to protest against or discuss any matter of public interest. That right had been denied them in Hongkong hitherto but now by the holding of this very meeting it was asserted and established beyond dispute (loud applause). This place (the Cricket Ground) was public property, a public recreation ground, and the public had every right to use it, and nobody had a right to say it could not be done, or to say any man could not speak his mind freely (hear, hear).

It was quite a mistake to think that the consent of His Excellency the Governor had to be obtained. Under the British flag anybody had a right to speak, to call a public meeting and to address it (hear, hear), and if he then said anything wrong, anything he ought not to say, he could be dealt with in the usual way. But the principle of the right to hold a public meeting on British soil was indelible—freedom of thought, liberty of speech and the liberty of the Press were undeniable popular rights (loud applause).

Mr. F. Webber said he had been asked to second the resolution and he did so with great pleasure, because he thought the amount of damages awarded to Minihmet and against Mr. Fraser-Smith was entirely undeserved. He did not wish for a moment to say one word in regard to the trial of the case. No doubt the jury gave a fair hearing to all the witnesses, but the judge in summing up certainly directed the jury in such a way that the evidence of five or six witnesses was condemned as against the evidence of one man, and that the man the judge was summing up said his moral character certainly was "not worth much." But he nevertheless took that man's evidence against the evidence of several witnesses, and awarded damages of \$50,000 against a man who was at the worst only saying what he thought was for the public good. Whatever disputes he (Mr. Webber) might have had with Mr. Fraser-Smith, still he said it was absurd to give such a verdict, because on the strength of the judge's summing up a man of no character was believed against a man of character and was awarded \$50,000 when the commonsense would have been enough, and more than he deserved (hear, hear). He (Mr. Webber) gladly seconded the resolution for this reason—that he believed Mr. Fraser-Smith, as editor and owner and proprietor of this newspaper, had done his very best to advance the interests of the Colony and of the inhabitants (hear, hear) to spread European ideas and the advantages of civilization among the Chinese, and to advance all the public interests that could be advanced and needed to be advanced, and to subvert all the evils that might affect the people of this Colony, and he was a man grossly injured by this award of damages. Without the least hesitation he (the speaker) would say the jury were biased against Mr. Fraser-Smith, and it was only a Hongkong jury that could so turn upon him and say, "We will mulct this man in \$50,000 damages for doing this." It was only because he had a newspaper in which the wrongs of all classes could be ventilated, and they wanted to crush such a paper. He (the speaker) would say they were not to be crushed.

He (Mr. Duncan) thought there would be none present, or very few indeed, who would attempt to refute what was stated in the resolution (cheers). It was most unjust that there should be such practical influences at work not only against the holding of the meeting but against Mr. Fraser-Smith personally and against his newspaper (hear, hear, and applause).

It was well known and proved that he was the object of a dastardly conspiracy, and was made to suffer an unjust persecution at the hands of the Colony for which he had no fault. His worst enemies admitted, doing so with good grace (hear, hear) without any benefit to himself but much loss, and he had in return been treated shamefully. It was encouraging to see such a large gathering, as a protest against the iniquitous persecution of an honest and fearless man who had fought for every section of the community. Mr. Webber had come forward and promised to second the resolution, after which he (Mr. Duncan) would have a few words to say.

But this he would say at once—that in holding this meeting, the Colony was doing a right which had been hitherto denied them the right of any man, to call a public meeting to protest against or discuss any matter of public interest. That right had been denied them in Hongkong hitherto but now by the holding of this very meeting it was asserted and established beyond dispute (loud applause). This place (the Cricket Ground) was public property, a public recreation ground, and the public had every right to use it, and nobody had a right to say it could not be done, or to say any man could not speak his mind freely (hear, hear).

It was quite a mistake to think that the consent of His Excellency the Governor had to be obtained. Under the British flag anybody had a right to speak, to call a public meeting and to address it (hear, hear), and if he then said anything wrong, anything he ought not to say, he could be dealt with in the usual way. But the principle of the right to hold a public meeting on British soil was indelible—freedom of thought, liberty of speech and the liberty of the Press were undeniable popular rights (loud applause).

Mr. F. Webber said he had been asked to second the resolution and he did so with great pleasure, because he thought the amount of damages awarded to Minihmet and against Mr. Fraser-Smith was entirely undeserved. He did not

came to the meeting and express his opinions on the trial of the late Mr. Fraser. Smith. He knew the defendant very little and had had no conversation with him about either of the cases mentioned. He showed his own way up to the platform to speak before his own countrymen and the whole public in the interest of justice (loud applause). He could not assume his seat without condemning the jury system of Hongkong. It was not the most just system that they could have in a British colony. In Singapore they had a system by which it would be impossible for a fellow-citizen to be convicted by a narrow majority of one; or by 2 to 1 as was the case in the notorious conspiracy trial (hear, hear). In Singapore the judge had the right to refuse to accept the decision of a jury if they were not unanimous; he could discharge the jury and call a fresh trial if he thought the ends of justice would be served by adopting such a course. He was convinced that the Hongkong Jury Ordinance did require revision and it therefore afforded him great pleasure to move the resolution which had been placed in his hands (loud cheers, amidst which the speaker, who was listened to eagerly by the thousands of Chinese present, resumed his seat).

Mr. Chenery, Duncan, in seconding the resolution, said it afforded him infinite pleasure to second the resolution which had been so ably moved by the Chinese gentleman who had just spoken. That the system of trial by special and other juries in Hongkong was unsatisfactory there could be but little doubt (hear, hear) and he trusted that the day was not far distant when the Government would seriously consider the question which gravely affected the rights of the people and the liberty of the subject. There were many things which might be improved in this and other Crown colonies, and it appeared to him that were a Royal Commission appointed at home to go out to all the Crown colonies and investigate their affairs, socially and politically, it would result in great ultimate advantage to the Government and the people. There was a good deal of discontent in the Crown colonies especially noticeable of late years—which might be removed without loss to the revenue, or to prestige either "good" and "bad". Finally, as he had no desire to keep them standing long, he would point out that by the public meeting in which his hearers had taken part that day a right to hold public meetings and discuss matters of public interest in Hongkong had been established (cheers). They have rights who dare maintain them, and they had dared to maintain their rights and they had obtained their rights that day (loud cheers). Not only had the people of this Crown colony the right to hold public meetings but the ratepayers in all Crown colonies could do so, and no one had any right to forbid it (hear, hear, and applause).

The speaker then put the resolution to the meeting and it was carried with cheers. He then thanked the audience for their presence and said he trusted it would be the precursor of many such popular gatherings should occasion arise therefor. They had come forward grandly on this occasion, and he thanked them most sincerely for their kind attendance, for by coming they had taken part in a triumph of right over might (long continued applause, amidst which the speaker resumed his seat, and the audience gradually dispersed).

It should be mentioned that the weather was all that could be desired for an open-air meeting; it being neither cold nor hot, but a bright sunshiny afternoon such as so often prevails in the "Maid and Gibraltar of the East" in the months of February and March.

It should be mentioned that the weather was all that could be desired for an open-air meeting; it being neither cold nor hot, but a bright sunshiny afternoon such as so often prevails in the "Maid and Gibraltar of the East" in the months of February and March.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Six competitors fired on Saturday, but little good shooting resulted, except on the part of a young recruit, Mr. E. C. Shepherd, who signified his debut by winning the Cup, with a score of 52, beating Mr. Ford, who was penalized. Inspector Mann won the 500 yards event with 31; Mr. Ford the 600 yards with 28. As the Inter-Club Match is to be shot again by Hongkong between the 13th and 15th inst., it is hoped all the teams will be present to practice on Saturday. Appended are last Saturday's scores:

	500	600	Aggregate
Mr. Ford	28	28	56
Mr. E. C. Shepherd	52	52	104
Inspector Mann	31	31	62
Mr. W. W. W.	25	25	50
Mr. W. W. W.	25	25	50
Mr. E. C. Shepherd	52	52	104

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

THE COVETED PRIZE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR—A friend of mine who has evidently a premonition that he will on some auspicious occasion be the fortunate winner of the first prize in the Manila Lottery is particularly desirous of ascertaining the most expedient and profitable course to pursue when he has won the ticket. Would he be best to change the ticket, would he be best to put it in a safe, or would he be best to enter the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as the Government has prohibited the sale and purchase of Lottery tickets? If so—which is the safe way of turning the paper into something more substantial?

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THE LOTTERY FIEND.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1892.

[No, thank you, you don't catch us this time. Ask a policeman.—Ed. H.K.T.]

CHRISTMAS IN AMOY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Amoy, December 30th, 1891.

With the first glimmerings of dawn the joyful peals of the bells of the Catholic Cathedral rang out, breaking the stillness of the hour, and continued at intervals calling worshippers far and near. A large congregation was attracted to the principal service at 8 a.m., which was conducted by the Venerable Bishop, and to listen to the beautiful music, and to see the handsome decorations. At the Union Chapel the customary service was held at 11.30 a.m., and here also there was a large assembly of residents and visitors. Numerous tiffin parties were followed by a cricket match, the latter being not only an excellent digestive, but a magnificent preparation for the evening's banquet.

The centre of attraction the whole day was the hospitable residence of the Bishop, where, and large-hearted Dr. W. E. S. Fales, the U.S. Acting Consul. For this day he named his house "The Homeless Club," right generously dispensing his kindness to all, and cordially welcoming a steady stream of visitors and guests from 4 a.m. until 9 a.m. the following morning. He invited no less than 30 people to a banquet at 7.30 p.m., and placed before

them a profusion of everything procurable in season and out of season, both solid and liquid. The banquetting hall was tastefully and gaily ornamented with flags of all nations, and the usual toasts were duly honored. After the banquet there was a display of fireworks, without doubt the handsomest and most elegant ever witnessed in Amoy. Then came the "free and easy," and with songs and speeches the evening closed by all too rapidly. The last song, "The Star Spangled Banner," was sung by the host himself, all present joining with spirit in the chorus. Thus was Christmas celebrated, one of the happiest and merriest ever known in Amoy, and no one has ever merited so well the thanks of all for his generosity and goodness as the President of "The Homeless Club," the well-known and universally respected Dr. Fales.

CANTON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 2nd January, 1892.

Mr. von Oertzen, a watcher in the Chinese Customs, was accidentally drowned last night. He was going from his house on Honan to the Custom House and on stepping on shore out of the sampans must have slipped and fallen into the water, where the current carried him under the cargo boats moored near the Customs' jetty. A Customs boatman heard the splash and the shout of the sampans people that "a Foreigner had fallen into the water." He at once went to the place with a lamp but only found the unfortunate man's hat floating on the water. All efforts were made to save the man but without success. The body was dragged up this morning, an inquest was held by the German Consul, and the burial took place at 4 p.m. to-day.

TAIWANFOO.

(FROM OUR VERY OWN AND OLD CORRESPONDENT.)

Amoy, December 31st, 1891.

The ancient attaché above mentioned has noted that "your own correspondent" in communication from this place dated to days of a fortnight ago is "a bit of a liar" in his statement of the abolition of *lekin* within the port. We wish it was true, but it seems that though the Government has probably intimated its wish, or the expediency of doing away with these nuisances, the sweet officials here, who have for so long prosperously and successfully defied gubernatorial orders or hints, are very averse to the change and are taking active steps to continue the evil. You may be reminded that there is no *import lekin* in Formosa, but only one on *export*. Now the latter, when *bandit* exports, are not sufficiently numerous to pay a tax commensurate with the revenue of collecting even if the efforts be confined to the port itself, but if the stations had to be moved, as it is said Peking has decreed, to *in* the country, the expense of staff must very much exceed possible receipts. This has been known all along, and but for the ingenuity of one who was at the time when all these troubles began, *Likin* and *Tung Shan* well-yuen, all ideas of levying *lekin* would have been abandoned. This gentleman is now perfect here and although he, in reality, has no further interest in the matter, and is in fact merely leaving these parts, still his paternal pride and fondness for his offspring, not unalloyed with heavy feelings of spite and malice towards those who have thwarted him, at least requited the full measure of iniquity originally planned, makes this official the most energetic opposer of the proposed change. He is trying on the old camphor-tactics and making the native merchants sign the following petition, drawn by himself and personally presented for signature. Consideration in the form of "bribe" to those who sign will be given, and dire vengeance on those who refuse is threatened. But here is the petition, any one can tell if it is the sort of thing the people would spontaneously rush in to sign:

"Petition of the undersigned merchants trading at Taiwanfoo to their Excellencies the Foo-tai, the Tao-tai, and the Prefect sets forth:

"With regard to the issue of *lekin* permits on various exports the undersigned state, they are quite willing to pay *lekin* as hitherto. The Government has established in the city of Taiwanfoo are Chinese, and would never dare to assume a foreign status for covering themselves, and so seek to evade the payment of *lekin*—we (the undersigned) therefore beg to protest against the establishment of *lekin* barriers in the country, seeing that settling these up must be highly inconvenient to trade—we therefore petition that at the opening of the incoming season the issue of *lekin* transit passes for the conveyance of sugar into the city of Taiwanfoo for export may continue as heretofore. Should any Chinese Firm act in opposition to this petition all such must be held responsible for their own misdeeds bearing the consequences of the same. This is a genuine petition and all the signatures appended to it are *de facto*."

(Here follow the signatures of 13 firms.)

All this means that a very lively source of income will be lost to the officials concerned, from the highest Boss to the meanest runner, if the stations are removed, but even with the present *lekin* system it is doubtful whether the *lekin* Treasury ever got much or anything. This however is not a detail that has not caused anyone of those engaged in the scooping operations much loss of sleep. In a word, by having the stations in the Treaty Ports, a very small number of officials can supervise all the imports (foreign) and as these are made, by a formal juggle, to pose as exports, that which would otherwise be unimportant becomes an object of remunerative solicitude. This is how the *lekin* system has been able to be distributed by water transport. The moment they go in a boat to go out of *Anyang* they are said to become *exporters* and so the trick is worked. Now you see why they do not want the stations moved, and how truly H. E. Shao estimated the resident officials in Formosa when addressing the throne on the matter. "By the way," your own "is not quite correct as to the (reputed) future movements of this *lekin* prefect. He is not the "Magistrate" here as you will see, but is said to be appointed to that post in Peking on the East Coast. How will compare notes and will adjust all these little discrepancies? Perhaps he will also put some on the track to find out where in all these *Southern* parts the people are washing for gold, or if they have been so engaged, who got gold and when they got it. I have made pretty searching inquiry and in directions where one ought to hear what is what, but can hear nothing of any gold finds in South Formosa. About 2 years ago there were legends at Lankiao and the soil was said to contain some gold, but the washing was soon stopped by the rights on whose territory the ships occurred. Well! Well! let that sea sick sea the well! We've been having the usual mud-larks up here this festive season, and we hear that *Taiwan* intends to do something towards reciprocal sugar season has fairly begun though prices can scarcely be defined as yet; that they must be *fairly* lower this year than hitherto is certain. Ships in port—Steamship *Thales*, *Gen*, *Harbin*, *Happy New Year* to you all!

HONG KONG TRADING COMPANY LIMITED.
DRAPERS OUTFITTERS TAILORS SILK MEN FURNISHERS

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

New Season's Brew

EMPIRE PALE ALE & EXTRA STOUT.

IN FIRKINS AND KILDERKINS.

CASKS will be charged, and allowed for in full, when returned.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.,
4 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GODOWNS, DUDELL STREET.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1892.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khadia*, from London, Dec. 31.—To Shanghai: Captain Bradshaw, Mr. G. E. F. From Brindisi, Dr. and Mrs. Argyle, Dr. and Mrs. Argyle.

Per P. and O. steamer *Relitta*, from London, Dec. 31.—To Shanghai: Miss Annie Anderson, Miss M. Whitaker, Miss Warr, Miss Steele, To Hongkong: Mr. H. C. Mathewson, Captain R. F. Henderson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Oriental*, from London, Dec. 31.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. Phillips, Miss Maddison, Miss M. Johnston, Miss A. Johnston, Miss R. Johnston, Miss Richards, Mrs. W. B. Russell, Mr. C. R. Hardy, To Hongkong: Rev. and Mrs. C. Bennett, Miss Moor.

Per P. and O. steamer *Victoria*, from London, Dec. 31.—To Hongkong: Mr. H. W. Aston and friend.

Per P. and O. steamer *Oriental*, from London, Jan. 8.—To Shanghai: Miss M. A. Thompson.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Saghalien*, from Marseilles, December 13th.—To Shanghai: Mr. Saint Croix, Mr. Wolfer, Mr. and Mrs. Temming, Miss Temming. To Hongkong: Mr. H. Steppes.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Calcutta*, from Marseilles, December 27th.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Cragh.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Oruz*, from Marseilles, January 10th.—To Shanghai: Mr. Sym. To Hongkong: Mr. Fritz Gibbons.

THE SECRET SOCIETIES OF CHINA.

China, says a writer in the *London Globe*, has been described as "the vast, mummified, mammoth Empire, wrapped in swaddling clothes." A superficial acquaintance with her history will suffice to dispel this notion. True, her civilisation is old. The Chinese were an ancient nation 600 years before Christ. But they are not now as they were in the time of Confucius. The social condition of China has been brought about by the same slow process of evolution as in the west. It was not turned out ready-made, but carved and moulded, and broken in the workshop of experience. Neither are the 477 millions of people on the southern side of the Great Wall, and beyond the Mongolian Plateau in a state of torpor. On the contrary, their lives are as full of political purpose and opinion as are those of Europeans, and one proof of it is furnished in the secret societies, compared with which those of Europe are insignificant. They embrace all classes, they have an existence not of tradition, but vouched for by records. They are diverse in the elements of which they are composed, in their rules and practice, but they have a common hatred towards Tartar domination, and a common watchword, which, according to Western habits, would find vent in the cry of "China for the Chinese." It was in 1876 that so many Chinese officials and *literati* were disturbed by the loss of their pin-tails. This precious appendage would drop off mysteriously in the streets of Hankow or Nanking, or a man daring on waking up from an after-dinner nap would be horrified to discover that his tail was gone. There was a veritable epidemic among pin-tails. Consternation took possession of their wearers. Public feeling was aroused. The superstitious burned sticks to propitiate the deities. But the occult arts by which the mischief was wrought proved to be nothing more mysterious than a pair of very sharp scissors, so small that they could be easily concealed in the palm of a zealous and determined member of the secret society of the White Lotus, of whom there were thousands engaged in the work. The cutting off the pin-tail was a badge of Tartar servitude. Before Moon-hatchu came from the wilds—where his kin dug pits for houses—and before Sung Tche was proclaimed Emperor of the new dynasty in 1644, the Chinese had not shaved his flowing locks. A mere name list of the most important are the Red Beards, the White Jackets, the Short Swords, the Sea and Land Society, and the Wonderful Association. They nearly all aim at a social millennium. The poor are to share the wealth of the rich, the toiler is to rest from his labours. But the preliminary step must necessarily be the subversion of the present order of things, and the overthrow of the dynasty. In 1810 the White Lotus nearly succeeded in deposing the Emperor Kien-Loong. They were defeated, however, and the King of Nanking, with the assistance of a true son of Han, offered to spare the lives of those who would consent to eat meat, knowing well that the rules of their society forbade them to do so. A large number yielded to the temptation; but they did not live long. By ones, and twos, and threes, they disappeared, judged, condemned and executed by the secret tribunals of the White Lotus. Repeatedly prevented by imperial decree, the society has now changed its name. It is no longer the White Lotus, but bears the grand title of "No Hypocrisy," under which designation it is as respectable as ever. Its members (like those of a society of which we have recently heard much) are required to possess a certain *pin-pow-wei*. They have but to examine on a pin fastened on their arm, and it is ended with *lekin*. These who are initiated into the higher grades can, suspend animation. The split leaves the rigid body and takes cognizance of far off events. The mission fulfilled, it returns. The Tien-Tai, or the Tien-Tai, the Society of Heaven, Earth, and Man, counts millions of adherents, receives support from Chaiwan in

Animations.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG TRADING COMPANY LIMITED.
DRAPERS OUTFITTERS TAILORS SILK MEN FURNISHERS

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

New Season's Brew

EMPIRE PALE ALE & EXTRA STOUT.

IN FIRKINS AND KILDERKINS.

CASKS will be charged, and allowed for in full, when returned.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.,
4 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GODOWNS, DUDELL STREET.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1892.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khadia*, from London, Dec. 31.—To Shanghai: Captain Bradshaw, Mr. G. E. F. From Brindisi, Dr. and Mrs. Argyle, Dr. and Mrs. Argyle.

Per P. and O. steamer *Relitta*, from London, Dec. 31.—To Shanghai: Miss Annie Anderson, Miss M. Whitaker, Miss Warr, Miss Steele, To Hongkong: Mr. H. C. Mathewson, Captain R. F. Henderson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Oriental*, from London, Dec. 31.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. Phillips, Miss Maddison, Miss M. Johnston, Miss A. Johnston, Miss R. Johnston, Miss Richards, Mrs. W. B. Russell, Mr. C. R. Hardy, To Hongkong: Rev. and Mrs. C. Bennett, Miss Moor.

Per P. and O. steamer *Victoria*, from London, Dec. 31.—To Hongkong: Mr. H. W. Aston and friend.

Per P. and O. steamer *Oriental*, from London, Jan. 8.—To Shanghai: Miss M. A. Thompson.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Saghalien*, from Marseilles, December 13th.—To Shanghai: Mr. Saint Croix, Mr. Wolfer, Mr. and Mrs. Temming, Miss Temming. To Hongkong: Mr. H. Steppes.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Calcutta*, from Marseilles, December 27th.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Cragh.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Oruz*, from Marseilles, January 10th.—To Shanghai: Mr. Sym. To Hongkong: Mr. Fritz Gibbons.

THE SECRET SOCIETIES OF CHINA.

China, says a writer in the *London Globe*, has been described as "the vast, mummified, mammoth Empire, wrapped in swaddling clothes." A superficial acquaintance with her history will suffice to dispel this notion. True, her civilisation is old. The Chinese were an ancient nation 600 years before Christ. But they are not now as they were in the time of Confucius. The social condition of China has been brought about by the same slow process of evolution as in the west. It was not turned out ready-made, but carved and moulded, and broken in the workshop of experience. Neither are the 477 millions of people on the southern side of the Great Wall, and beyond the Mongolian Plateau in a state of torpor. On the contrary, their lives are as full of political purpose and opinion as are those of Europeans, and one proof of it is furnished in the secret societies, compared with which those of Europe are insignificant. They embrace all classes, they have an existence not of tradition, but vouched for by records. They are diverse in the elements of which they are composed, in their rules and practice, but they have a common hatred towards Tartar domination, and a common watchword, which, according to Western habits, would find vent in the cry of "China for the Chinese." It was in 1876 that so many Chinese officials and *literati* were disturbed by the loss of their pin-tails. This precious appendage would drop off mysteriously in the streets of Hankow or Nanking, or a man daring on waking up from an after-dinner nap would be horrified to discover that his tail was gone. There was a veritable epidemic among pin-tails. Consternation took possession of their wearers. Public feeling was aroused. The superstitious burned sticks to propitiate the deities. But the occult arts by which the mischief was wrought proved to be nothing more mysterious than a pair of very sharp scissors, so small that they could be easily concealed in the palm of a zealous and determined member of the secret society of the White Lotus, of whom there were thousands engaged in the work. The cutting off the pin-tail was a badge of Tartar servitude. Before Moon-hatchu came from the wilds—where his kin dug pits for houses—and before Sung Tche was proclaimed Emperor of the new dynasty in 1644, the Chinese had not shaved his flowing locks. A mere name list of the most important are the Red Beards, the White Jackets, the Short Swords, the Sea and Land Society, and the Wonderful Association. They nearly all aim at a social millennium. The poor are to share the wealth of the rich, the toiler is to rest from his labours. But the preliminary step must necessarily be the subversion of the present order of things, and the overthrow of the dynasty. In 1810 the White Lotus nearly succeeded in deposing the Emperor Kien-Loong. They were defeated, however, and the King of Nanking, with the assistance of a true son of Han, offered to spare the lives of those who would consent to eat meat, knowing well that the rules of their society forbade them to do so. A large number yielded to the temptation; but they did not live long. By ones, and twos, and threes, they disappeared, judged, condemned and executed by the secret tribunals of the White Lotus. Repeatedly prevented by imperial decree, the society has now changed its name. It is no longer the White Lotus, but bears the grand title of "No Hypocrisy," under which designation it is as respectable as ever. Its members (like those of a society of which we have recently heard much) are required to possess a certain *pin-pow-wei*. They have but to examine on a pin fastened on their arm, and it is ended with *lekin*. These who are initiated into the higher grades can, suspend animation. The split leaves the rigid body and takes cognizance of far off events. The mission fulfilled, it returns. The Tien-Tai, or the Tien-Tai, the Society of Heaven, Earth, and Man, counts millions of adherents, receives support from Chaiwan in

Today's

Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA"

Captain Taylor, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1892.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"STRATHAVON"

Captain Smith, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 5th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1892.

Today's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES"

Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1892.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIPHONG"

Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1892.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"CHINA"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1892.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria

Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisers are reminded that the *Hongkong Telegraph* has by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the

HONGKONG DIRECTORY will be

received up to WEDNESDAY, the 6th

January.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Pedder's Hill,

Hongkong, 30th December, 1891.

Hotels.

THE SHAMBEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably

situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive

Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably

furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting

Rooms, and accommodation generally will be

found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hotel is supplied with every

luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experi-

enced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best

quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD ROOM.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891.

